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GLANFORD BRIGG

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1973

Medical Officer of Health

J. S. Robertson, M.B, Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

A. V. Sheard, M.B., Ch.B., D.OBst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Office: Public Health Department, The Cedars, Bigby Road, Brigg.
Tel: Brigg 3604/5

Clerks: Mrs. M. H. Akester, Mrs. N. A. Titman, Mrs. M. E. Jackson

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Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector

T. Kerr

Deputy Surveyor

P. L. Stott

Senior Public Health Inspector

D. R. Foster

District Public Health Inspectors

J. A. Walker
N. Kay
M. S. Butler

Technical Assistant

R. Colton

Cleansing Inspector and Sewage Works Superintendant

R. A. Stewart

Assistant Cleansing and Transport Officer

A. J. Frost

Office: Rural Council Offices, Bigby Street, Brigg.
Tel: Brigg 2441

Chief Administrative Clerk: B. S. Robinson

Clerks: Mrs. D. Southwell, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. L. Stones, C. W. Shaw.

The Cedars,
Bigby Road,
BRIGG.

August, 1974

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this, my last of a series of some seventeen annual reports on the health of the district it is appropriate to look at some of the changes which have occurred in that time.

Both the Council and the district it served have undergone profound change. In 1957 the Council was in many ways a backward one providing a restricted service with a very small staff. Mr. Morgan combined the roles of Clerk and Treasurer, and the public health department comprised Mr. McIntosh, who was both Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, and two district inspectors. The Council's entire staff occupied the old house which now accommodates only the council chamber and staff of the Clerk's department. Only seven of the 41 parishes had sewers and 43 per cent of the houses in the district relied on pail closets and the night-soil collection service. Seventeen per cent of houses in the district relied upon private water supplies, varying from shallow wells and boreholes to piped supplies from springs and collecting chambers on the hillside, and the water from many of these was subsequently found to be of very dubious quality. The population of the district was 33,000 and the perinatal mortality rate was 45.2.

Today the picture is very different. From being a backward authority Glanford Brigg has developed into one of the more progressive councils. The staff, the range of work which they undertake and of course the premises they occupy have grown immensely. All but four of the 41 parishes are now sewered. Only seven per cent of the houses in the district now rely on pail closets, and this number is falling as the houses are either improved and modernised with grant aid or demolished in the course of slum clearance.

The population has risen from 33,080 to 47,320 and the perinatal mortality rate has fallen from 45.2 to 14.0.

Not all the changes have been for the better. The rise in death rate from 10.4 in 1957 to 13.0 in 1973 may be in part due to the change in the national population's age structure, but there are indications that our way of life today is less healthy. Deaths from cardiovascular disease have risen markedly, and it is known that obesity, lack of exercise and the smoking of cigarettes are all associated with high death rates from this disease. Affluence may promote disease as well as ease unless we pay more attention to our diet and way of life.

In 1957 there were 18 slaughterhouses in use in the district, each with a relatively small throughput. Today there are only 4, of which one has a very big throughput. This trend to fewer larger slaughterhouses with better facilities although officially encouraged may well in fact be detrimental to health. The small slaughterhouse was often unsatisfactory and ill-equipped, but because only one beast was killed per week there was no opportunity for cross-infection in layerage or for cross-contamination during dressing of the carcase.

Despite higher standards of premises and equipment and better procedures the risks of contamination of meat today are much greater. The higher standards we now require of slaughterhouses are costly to achieve, and expensive equipment must be used more intensively to pay its way. Taken in conjunction with the risks of cross-infection among animals due to the more intensive methods of animal husbandry practised today and the risks of spread of infection inherent in some of the newer methods of disposal of animal excrement such as "organic irrigation" - spraying manure slurry onto land - it is hardly surprising that the proportion of meat contaminated with salmonella should have risen.

Tests to ascertain the degree of environmental contamination with faecal organisms at varying distances downwind of an intensive pig unit which disposed of its wastes by spraying slurry through a "rain gun" were carried out by your staff during the latter months of 1973 and in January 1974. Grass samples were taken at various points between ¼ mile and 5 miles from the unit. While the weather conditions were quiet the bacterial counts reported on these samples showed a rapid drop with increasing distance from the spray gun, and at ¾ mile to 1 mile were down to single figures per 20 grams of grass.

On one occasion, however, spraying took place on a strong blustery wind. The results of tests on the subsequent samples were so different that initially we suspected some error or change in method of collection, transport or testing. Bacterial counts remained in excess of 100 per 20 ml. grass at distances up to and including 5 miles. It was only after checking that there had been no change in these methods that we checked back on weather conditions on the day when the spraying had occurred and came to appreciate the significance of the results. Clearly slurry spraying should not be carried out on windy days!

Agriculture is not the only industry which has developed in undesirable directions during the past seventeen years. The growth of the petroleum, chemical and steel industries in the district have adversely affected conditions in a number of parishes.

The noise and smell nuisances arising from the Nypro caprolactum plant at Flixborough caused complaints during 1973, but the firm concerned succeeded in reducing these nuisances substantially. A major source of complaint to the small number of local residents affected was the noise nuisance from the large fans at the Melton Ross lime works, and the initial measures put to hand to reduce this were predictably unsuccessful, and the Council were obliged eventually to serve a statutory notice in order to expedite more adequate measures.

The vital statistics for the district in 1973 were not remarkable. The birth rate remained undesirably high. The slight fall (of 48) in total births brought the corrected rate down from 15.5 to 14.2 and is welcome; but the number of illegitimate births rose from 40 in 1972 to 45 in 1973 and the illegitimacy rate rose from 5 per cent to 7.0 per cent. Clearly there is room for improvement here. Illegitimate births are largely unplanned and initially unwanted, and despite all that is done by the welfare state and the Social Services to help unmarried mothers their babies suffer from many disadvantages compared with children born to stably married parents.

Unmarried mothers, however, only constitute part of a much bigger group of single parent families who are among the most socially and financially disadvantaged members of our society. By far the largest section of this unfortunate group are the wives whose husbands have deserted them or are divorced. These, like widows and widowers who are left with young dependant children to look after are often obliged to live most restricted lives, depending upon social security payments for their income, and being deprived of companionship and recreational opportunity by the need to remain in the home to care for children.

It is greatly to be regretted that after having spent so much money, time and effort preparing an enlightened scheme to build a special group of flats with communal nursery and play school facilities which would have enabled a group of such one-parent families to solve so many of their problems, you did not feel able to accept the tender for construction of this unit at your final meeting. By enabling some of the residents to undertake day care of the children of other residents this scheme would have enabled many to resume work and so bring themselves above the poverty line. It would have solved their problems of social isolation, and removed the drive to seek companionship which so often leads such people into disastrous unions. Residents would have provided each other with the moral support and opportunity to discuss problems which makes decision taking so much easier for the married than for the lone parent. For the sake of this unhappy group - of whom I have calculated there are more than 1,200 in our district alone - let us hope that the public interest and discussion which should follow the publication of the report of the Finer Committee will lead your successors, the Glanford Borough Council, to resurrect and proceed with this scheme.

The district's experience of notifiable disease during 1973 was disappointing. There were 184 cases of measles - the largest outbreak since the introduction of vaccination against this disease. Thirty cases of dysentery were notified. The three cases of food poisoning were all Salmonella infections and reflect the increasing contamination of meat and poultry resulting from intensive rearing and slaughtering and processing to which I drew attention in my comment on slaughterhouses. There were six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, which despite modern methods of treatment is still a serious disease which has by no means been eliminated.

In the pages which follow the health statistics, environmental circumstances and the work of your staff are set out in the usual form to facilitate comparison with previous years.

I commend them to your notice and express my indebtedness to Mr. Kerr and his staff for their help, with their preparation and for their work during the year.

Finally may I say how much I have enjoyed working for and with you as your medical officer and thank you for the patience with which you have borne some of my criticisms during my term of office.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. Robertson
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1971	1972	1973
Mid-year Population	45,560	45,530	47,320
Live Births	801	732	684
Stillbirths	8	8	7
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks	7	6	4
Total Deaths	437	424	472

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	318	321	639	21	24	45	684
Stillbirths	4	2	6	-	1	1	7
Infant Deaths under 1 year	7	1	8	-	-	-	8
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
Infant Deaths under 1 week	2	1	3	-	-	-	3

	Glanford Brigg		England & Wales
	1972	1973	1973
Crude Birth Rate	16.1	14.5	13.7
Corrected Birth Rate *	15.5	14.2	(13.7)
Stillbirth Rate	11.0	10.0	12.0
Infant Mortality Rate	11.0	12.0	17.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	9.0	13.0	16.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	50.0	--	22.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	8.0	6.0	11.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	5.0	4.0	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	16.0	14.0	21.0
Illegitimacy Rate	5.0	7.0	9.0
Crude Death Rate	9.3	10.0	12.0
Corrected Death Rate *	11.3	13.0	(12.0)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in this district is .98 and for deaths 1.30.

Causes of Death in the District during the year 1973

(Registrar General's Figures)

Causes of Death	0-	1-	15-	25-	45-	65+	Total M	Total F
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	-	-	3	3	7	6	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	2	11	8	17	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	-	2	2	1	8	11	12	12
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	5
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Blood etc.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mental Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Hypertensive Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	2	29	97	83	45
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	3	29	20	12
Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	1	1	5	66	37	36
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	1	13	6	8
Influenza	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	8	23	18	13
Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	3	15	12	6
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Difficult Delivery and/or Anoxic Condition	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	3	3	3	2	9	3
All Other Accidents	2	-	1	-	2	2	5	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
All Other External Causes	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Total:	8	5	8	15	103	333	271	201

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASES	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	25+	A.U.	TOTAL
Measles	3	16	18	23	23	92	5	1	3	184
Dysentery	4	5	2	3	1	2	1	10	2	30
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	8
Meningitis	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	6
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	7	22	21	26	28	96	13	23	5	241

WATER

1. Bacteriological Examination

(a) Public Supplies

Barrow-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	64	87
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	15	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	11	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	17	0
Total:	95	87

Barton-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	46	90
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	4	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	0	0
Total:	50	90

Winterton Holmes Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	49	50
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	1	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	0	0
Total:	50	50

Private Consumers (Public Supply)

Presumptive Coli Count	Number of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	94
Coliforms present (No faecal Coli)	2
E. Coli type 1 present	1
Total:	97

(b) Private Supplies

Presumptive Coli Count	Number of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	29
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	1
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	3
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	9
Total:	42

Details of Domestic Supplies

Percentage of houses supplied from the public mains	- in the house	96%
	from an outside tap	2%
Percentage of houses supplied from private sources	- in the house	1%
	Not in the house	1%
Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies		Nil

2. Chemical Analyses

Barrow-on-Humber Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	faint trace of suspended matter	faint trace of suspended matter
Colour	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal
Smell	none	none
General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	7.3	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	28.0	32.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.048	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.096	0.064
Nitrous Nitrogen	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	10.6	10.0
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis as $CaCO_3$)	351.7	191.8
Temporary	209.1	191.8
Permanent	142.6	—
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.36	0.44
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	209.1	221.5
Including Sodium Bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$)	—	48.0
Mineral Analysis		
Silica	5.00	5.00
Iron Oxide	0.24	0.06
Aluminium Oxide	—	—
Calcium as Ca	132.05	72.10
Magnesium as Mg	5.33	2.85
Sodium as Na	13.83	91.76
Carbonates as CO_3	125.40	132.00
Chlorides as Cl	36.00	37.00
Nitrates as NO_3	46.92	44.27
Sulphates as SO_4	80.65	80.00
Manganese as Mn	none	0.009
Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	5.00	5.00
Iron Oxide	0.24	0.06
Calcium Carbonate	209.14	180.07
Calcium Sulphate	114.29	—
Calcium Chloride	40.63	—
Magnesium Carbonate	—	9.88
Magnesium Chloride	13.48	—
Magnesium Nitrate	11.53	—
Sodium Carbonate	—	30.03
Sodium Sulphate	—	118.31
Sodium Chloride	—	61.00
Sodium Nitrate	51.11	60.69
	445.42	465.04

Barton-on-Humber Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	faint trace of suspended matter	faint trace of suspended matter
Colour	colourless	colourless
Taste	none	normal
Smell	none	none
General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	7.3	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	22.0	16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.040	0.032
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.040	0.128
Nitrous Nitrogen	none	faint trace
Nitric Nitrogen as N	12.5	12.9
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis as $CaCO_3$)	326.4	223.8
Temporary	201.5	201.5
Permanent	124.9	22.3
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	201.5	201.5
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.42	0.46
Mineral Analysis		
Silica	6.00	5.00
Iron Oxide	0.26	0.16
Aluminium Oxide	--	--
Calcium as Ca	122.88	84.87
Magnesium as Mg	4.74	2.87
Sodium as Na	28.44	78.92
Carbonates as CO_3	120.84	120.84
Chlorides as Cl	38.00	39.50
Nitrates as NO_3	55.33	57.10
Sulphates as SO_4	84.93	88.39
Manganese as Mn	none	0.002
Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	6.00	5.00
Iron Oxide	0.26	0.16
Calcium Carbonate	201.53	201.53
Calcium Sulphate	120.36	14.19
Calcium Chloride	18.75	--
Magnesium Sulphate	--	14.21
Magnesium Chloride	18.56	--
Sodium Sulphate	--	99.14
Sodium Chloride	20.11	65.12
Sodium Nitrate	75.85	78.30
	461.42	477.65

Goxhill Pumping Station No. 2	Raw Water
Appearance	none
Colour	colourless
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	32.00
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.040
Nitrous Nitrogen	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	7.8
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	less than 0.04
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as $CaCO_3$	386.7
Temporary	259.5
Permanent	127.2
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.40
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	259.5

Mineral Analysis	
Silica	7.00
Iron Oxide	0.17
Aluminium Oxide	0.15
Calcium as Ca	138.43
Magnesium as Mg	9.95
Sodium as Na	16.51
Carbonates as CO_3	155.60
Chlorides as Cl	37.00
Nitrates as NO_3	34.53
Sulphates as SO_4	79.67
Manganese as Mn	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents	
Silica	7.00
Iron Oxide	0.17
Aluminium Oxide	0.15
Calcium Carbonate	259.51
Calcium Sulphate	112.90
Calcium Chloride	3.57
Magnesium Sulphate	--
Magnesium Chloride	38.97
Sodium Chloride	9.40
Sodium Nitrate	47.34
	479.01

Winterton Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	heavy trace	none
Colour	yellow	colourless
Taste		normal
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	7.1	7.6
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	56.0	25.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.160	0.080
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.064	0.224
Nitrous Nitrogen	slight trace	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	0.34	0.51
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as $CaCO_3$)	594.0	247.8
Temporary	274.5	146.1
Permanent	319.5	101.7
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.60	0.54
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	274.6	146.1

Mineral Analysis		
Silica	7.00	6.00
Iron Oxide	0.86	0.04
Aluminium Oxide	0.16	none
Calcium as Ca	213.84	83.22
Magnesium as Mg	14.45	9.70
Sodium as Na	40.74	113.87
Carbonates as $CaCO_3$	164.64	87.60
Chlorides as Cl	69.00	76.50
Nitrates as NO_3	1.51	2.26
Sulphates as SO_4	296.44	229.95
Manganese as Mn	0.026	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	7.00	6.00
Iron Oxide	0.86	0.04
Aluminium Oxide	0.16	--
Calcium Carbonate	274.58	146.10
Calcium Sulphate	352.82	83.94
Magnesium Sulphate	59.55	48.01
Magnesium Chloride	9.48	--
Sodium Sulphate	--	195.83
Sodium Chloride	102.12	126.12
Sodium Nitrate	2.07	3.10
	808.64	609.14

Thornton Pumping Station	Raw Water
Appearance	trace
Colour	yellow
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	31.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.024
Nitrous Nitrogen	faint trace
Nitric Nitrogen as N	4.9
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	less than 0.04
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as $CaCO_3$)	342.7
Temporary	264.5
Permanent	78.2
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.30
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	264.5

Mineral Analysis

Silica	7.00
Iron Oxide	0.34
Aluminium Oxide	0.15
Calcium as Ca	117.01
Magnesium as Mg	12.28
Sodium as Na	22.00
Carbonates as CO_3	158.61
Chlorides as Cl	35.00
Nitrates as NO_3	21.69
Sulphates as SO_4	56.79
Manganese as Mn	0.002

Probable composition of Mineral constituents

Silica	7.00
Iron Oxide	0.34
Aluminium Oxide	0.15
Calcium Carbonate	264.53
Calcium Sulphate	37.66
Calcium Chloride	--
Magnesium Sulphate	37.87
Magnesium Chloride	18.13
Sodium Chloride	35.45
Sodium Nitrate	29.74
	430.87

Scotney Pumping Station	Raw Water
Appearance	trace
Colour	yellow
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination		Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Vaue	7.9	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2		9.00
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.096
Nitrous Nitrogen		none
Nitric Nitrogen as N		0.48
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)		less than 0.04
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as $CaCO_3$)		201.0
Temporary		201.0
Permanent		--
Permanganate Value (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.62
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$		424.7

Mineral Analysis	
Silica	6.00
Iron Oxide	0.59
Aluminium Oxide	0.13
Calcium as Ca	69.01
Magnesium as Mg	6.93
Sodium as Na	242.93
Carbonates as CO_3	254.64
Chlorides as Cl	42.50
Nitrates as NO_3	2.12
Sulphates as SO_4	233.24
Manganese as Mn	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents	
Silica	6.00
Iron Oxide	0.59
Aluminium Oxide	0.13
Calcium Carbonate	172.35
Calcium Sulphate	--
Calcium Chloride	--
Magnesium Carbonate	24.03
Magnesium Sulphate	--
Magnesium Chloride	--
Sodium Carbonate	237.08
Sodium Sulphate	344.93
Sodium Chloride	70.07
Sodium Nitrate	2.91
	858.09

AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENTS

(a) Deposit Gauge Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

Site	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Kirton Sub-Station	19.95	12.81	-	12.16	14.95	12.3	7.6	3.11	3.01	-	-	-	7.15
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works	8.0	17.48	22.56	18.26	-	8.52	16.2	8.90	8.61	9.57	14.40	14.88	12.28
Hibaldstow Refuse Tip	6.93	-	9.37	7.81	8.31	11.5	6.6	8.26	7.99	7.71	8.16	8.43	7.58
Winteringham Sewage Works	9.87	47.51	11.56	6.62	9.56	11.4	11.4	3.97	3.84	-	-	-	9.64
Red Lane, South Ferriby	24.49	-	34.40	-	23.71	-	11.3	-	-	16.35	13.30	13.74	11.44
Rainfall (ins.)	0.90	0.97	0.69	1.01	2.16	0.85	3.86	-	1.88	0.66	1.51	-	1.20

(b) Greased Plate Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Kirton Sub-Station	3.8	3.0	3.7	19.4	11.4	9.9	35.7	21.8	21.9	19.2	-	-	14.98
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works	24.4	13.6	19.9	25.5	19.3	12.1	24.5	25.9	18.6	20.1	-	-	20.39
West End, Hibaldstow	8.3	10.7	9.8	15.1	12.6	10.0	12.7	14.9	9.6	17.6	-	-	12.13
Red Lane, South Ferriby	38.7	19.6	28.7	63.6	45.3	43.8	24.1	28.1	22.5	34.9	-	-	34.93
Flixborough Road, Burton-Stather	10.3	13.3	15.9	7.9	8.6	10.6	7.5	13.1	4.0	-	-	-	9.12
Farm, Winterignham Road	17.8	7.3	9.1	12.0	9.3	7.1	9.7	10.1	6.0	7.1	-	-	9.55
Garden, Sth. Ferriby Sluice	43.5	46.4	49.4	44.3	37.6	41.6	28.8	39.0	17.8	32.2	-	-	38.06
Field, Horkstow, Sth. Ferriby	8.5	12.8	10.2	10.0	11.2	10.7	13.2	10.8	12.0	9.8	-	-	10.92
Blakeborough's, Croxton	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.1	12.4	-	9.2	-	-	10.42

(c) Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Readings

Bottesford (16th January, 1973 - 6th January, 1974)

Micrograms/CuM	Smoke	SO_2
0 - 49	214	93
50 - 99	20	171
100 - 199	9	2
200+	0	0

South Killingholme (5th December, 1972 - 1st October, 1973)

Micrograms/CuM	Smoke	SO_2
0 - 49	220	134
50 - 99	46	129
100 - 199	7	12
200+	0	2

Thornton Curtis (5th December, 1972 - 1st October, 1973)

Micrograms/CuM	Smoke	SO_2
0 - 49	244	188
50 - 99	27	77
100 - 199	2	5
200+	0	3

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1973

HOUSING

Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954 - 57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	113
Number of inspections made for the purpose	233

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	31

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
By Owners	0
By Local Authority in default of Owners	6

(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	Nil

(3) Slum Clearance - Proceedings under Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	23
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	2
Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	Nil

	Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 & 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	17
	Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Section 34, 35 & 46 of the Housing Acts, 1957	Nil
	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action	4
(4)	Nissen Huts or similar hutments:	
	Number still occupied	2
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under (4) remaining to be dealt with under -	
	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 & 18	180
	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	Nil

Housing Acts - Overcrowding

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil

Housing Act, 1969

Number of dwellings for which application for grants have been received -

(a)	Standard Grant	55
(b)	Discretionary Grant	369
(c)	Special Grant	8

Number of dwellings subject to grant -

(a)	Standard Grant	55
(b)	Discretionary Grant	381
(c)	Special Grant	12

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:

Number of site licences		29
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences		456
Number of inspections made -	Sites	86
	Caravans	94
Number of contraventions remedied		34
Number of sites exempt from licence		Nil

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses

Number in the district	6
Number of inspections made	1
Number of contraventions found	Nil

Ice Cream

Number of manufacturers on register	1
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	115
Number of inspections made	31
Number of contraventions found	11
Number of contraventions remedied	10
Number of samples taken (Grade 1V)	9

Meat Products

Number of premises registered for manufacture of meat products	22
Number of inspections made	29
Number of contraventions found	14
Number of contraventions remedied	12

Other Food Premises

Number of other food premises	164
Number of inspections made	100
Number of contraventions found	38
Number of contraventions remedied	30

Slaughterhouses

Number licensed -	
(a) Abattoir type	1
(b) Private (individual)	3
Number operated by the local authority	Nil

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults	Nil
Number of houses with pail closets	121
Number of houses with water closets	Remainder
Number of wate closets substituted for pail closets	30

The Council operates a pail emptying service.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed etc.	Domestic	420
	Industrial	260
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished		Nil
Number of vehicles in use for emptying pail closets and cesspools		2

GENERAL

Offensive Trades

Number of premises in the district	1
Number of inspections made	2
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Knackers Yard

Number licensed	1
Number of inspections made	2
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Number of premises licensed	171
Number of inspections made	129
Number of defects found	38
Number of defects remedied	30

Disinfestation and Disinfection

Number of premises subject to disinfestation		21
Number of rooms disinfected -	(a) Infectious disease other than tuberculosis	Nil
	(b) Tuberculosis	Nil

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Number of premises from which refuse is collected 16,000

Frequency of collection Weekly

Type of receptacle used - Paper sacks and polythene bin liners

Method of disposal controlled tipping

Number of tips 3

Number of refuse collection vehicles 10

Estimated amount of refuse disposed of during the year -

Domestic	16,500 tons
Trade	2,800 tons

Details of Nuisances Abated

Nuisance	After informal intimation	After statutory notice
Refuse	8	-
Foul ditches & stagnant water	8	-
Drainage	14	4
Poultry and Animals	8	3
Dangerous premises	41	3
Miscellaneous nuisances	16	3
Total:	95	13

Rodent Control

Number of rodent operatives employed 1

Number of premises treated -	Dwelling-houses	495
	Other premises	169

There are no serious reservoirs of rate in the district

The service covers domestic and business premises

Atmospheric Pollution

Number of visits made	45
Number of nuisances found	4
Number of nuisances abated	4
Number of smokeless zones in the area	3
Total number of houses in smokeless zones	219

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Number of complaints	16
Number of nuisances found	6
Number of nuisances abated	4